

completion. Whenever the Government will suffer other specific losses due to the failure of the contractor to complete the work on time, the rate(s) should also include an amount for these items. Examples of specific losses are—

- (1) The cost of substitute facilities;
- (2) The rental of buildings and/or equipment; or
- (3) The continued payment of quarters allowances.

(c) If appropriate to reflect the probable damages, considering that the Government can terminate for default or take other appropriate action, the rate of assessment of liquidated damages may be in two or more increments which provide a declining rate of assessment as the delinquency continues. The contract may also include an overall maximum dollar amount or period of time, or both, during which liquidated damages may be assessed, to ensure that the result is not an unreasonable assessment of liquidated damages.

#### **11.504 Contract clauses.**

(a) The contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.211-11, Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or Research and Development, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price contract is contemplated for supplies, services, or research and development (see 12.202).

(b) The contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.211-12, Liquidated Damages—Construction, in solicitations and contracts for construction, except construction contracts on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis (see 12.202). If different completion dates are specified in the contract for separate parts or stages of the work, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.211-13, Time Extensions, in solicitations and contracts for construction in which the clause at 52.211-12, Liquidated Damages—Construction, is used with its Alternate I.

[48 FR 42159, Sept. 19, 1983. Redesignated and amended at 60 FR 48241, Sept. 18, 1995]

### **Subpart 11.6—Priorities and Allocations**

SOURCE: 51 FR 19714, May 30, 1986, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 60 FR 48241, Sept. 18, 1995.

#### **11.600 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart implements the Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS), a Department of Commerce (DOC) regulation in support of authorized national defense programs (see 15 CFR part 700).

[51 FR 19714, May 30, 1986, as amended at 56 FR 41744, Aug. 22, 1991]

#### **11.601 Definitions.**

*Authorized program*, as used in this subpart, means a program approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for priorities and allocations support under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2061, *et seq.*), to promote the national defense. Schedule I of the DPAS lists currently authorized programs.

*Controlled materials*, as used in this subpart, means the various shapes and forms of steel, copper, aluminum, and nickel alloys specified in Schedule II, and defined in Schedule III, of the DPAS.

*Delegate Agency*, as used in this subpart, means an agency of the U.S. Government authorized by delegation from DOC to place priority ratings on contracts that support authorized programs. Schedule I of the DPAS lists the Delegate Agencies.

*Rated order* means a prime contract for any product, service, or material (including controlled materials) placed by a Delegate Agency under the provisions of the DPAS in support of an authorized program and which requires preferential treatment, and includes subcontracts and purchase orders resulting under such contracts.

[51 FR 19714, May 30, 1986. Redesignated at 60 FR 48241, Sept. 18, 1995]

#### **11.602 General.**

(a) Under Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2061, *et seq.*), the President

is authorized (1) to require that contracts in support of the national defense be accepted and performed on a preferential or priority basis over all other contracts, and (2) to allocate materials and facilities in such a manner as to promote the national defense.

(b) The Office of Industrial Resource Administration (OIRA), DOC, is responsible for administering and enforcing a system of priorities and allocations to carry out Title I of the Defense Production Act for industrial items. The DPAS has been established to promote the timely availability of the necessary industrial resources to meet current national defense requirements and to provide a framework to facilitate rapid industrial mobilization in case of national emergency.

(c) The Delegate Agencies (see Schedule I of the DPAS) have been given authority by DOC to place rated orders in support of authorized programs. Other government agencies, Canada, and other friendly foreign nations may apply for special rating authority in support of authorized programs (see 15 CFR 700.55).

(d) Rated orders shall be placed in accordance with the procedures in the DPAS. Contracting officers responsible for acquisitions in support of authorized programs shall be familiar with the DPAS and should provide guidance on the DPAS to contractors and suppliers receiving rated orders. Agency heads shall ensure compliance with the DPAS by contracting activities within their agencies.

(e) Under the Defense Production Act, any willful violation of the Act, the DPAS, or any official action taken by DOC under the DPAS, is a crime punishable by a maximum fine of \$10,000, one year in prison, or both (see 15 CFR 700.70 and 15 CFR 700.74).

[51 FR 19714, May 30, 1986, as amended at 56 FR 41744, Aug. 22, 1991]

#### **11.603 Procedures.**

(a) There are two levels of priority for rated orders established by the DPAS, identified by the rating symbols "DO" and "DX." All DO rated orders have equal priority with each other and take preference over unrated orders. All DX rated orders have equal priority with each other and take pref-

erence over DO rated and unrated orders. DX ratings are used for special defense programs designated by the President to be of the highest national priority.

(b) DOC may issue a Directive to compel a contractor or supplier to accept a rated order, to rearrange production or delivery schedules, or to improve shipments against particular rated orders. Directives issued by DOC take precedence over all rated and unrated orders as stated in the Directive.

(c) In addition to any other contractual requirements, a valid rated order must contain (see 15 CFR 700.12) the following:

(1) A priority rating consisting of the appropriate DO or DX rating symbol and a program of identification symbol to indicate the authorized program (see Schedule I of the DPAS).

(2) A required delivery date or delivery dates.

(3) The signature of an individual authorized by the agency to sign rated orders.

(d) The DPAS has the following three basic elements which are essential to the operation of the system:

(1) *Mandatory acceptance of rated orders.* A rated order shall be accepted by a contractor or supplier unless rejected for the reasons provided for mandatory rejection in 15 CFR 700.13(b), or for optional rejection in 15 CFR 700.13(c).

(2) *Mandatory extension of priority ratings throughout the acquisition chain.* Contractors and suppliers receiving rated orders shall extend priority ratings to subcontractors or vendors when acquiring items to fill the rated orders (see 15 CFR 700.15).

(3) *Priority scheduling of production and delivery.* Contractors and suppliers receiving rated orders shall give the rated orders priority over other contracts as needed to meet delivery requirements (see 15 CFR 700.14).

(e) Agencies shall provide contracting activities with specific guidance on the issuance of rated orders in support of agency programs.

(f) Contracting officers shall follow agency procedural instructions concerning the use of rated orders in support of agency programs.